NEWPORT MERC

inted and published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick

[*Price $ 2 per Annum.—$ 1 in Advance.*] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1812.

On Wednesday

THE DRAWING

OF the *Great Harvard College Lottery* commenced at Boston, and ill be completed in a few weeks.—he Highest Prize is

20,000 dlls.

☞ *A few Whole Tickets and Quarers* (Warranted Undrawn) *may be obained if immediate application is made the Office of*

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.

The Grand Susquehanna Canal Lottery, Class 2d.

OMMENCES drawing in Baltimore, the 28th of this month, among the rizes, are

TWO of

30,000 dlls.

2	of	$20,000
2	of	10,000
2	of	5,000
2	of	3,000, &c. &c.

Present price of Tickets, Wholes 1 Dollars—Quarters 3 dollars, but will oon rise. ☞ *Apply at the Office of* ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, No. & 2 Long-Wharf.

Newport, Sept. 25.

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY having resolved to suspend their business and close their Accounts.—Those indebted o said Company by Note or otherwise, are requested to call at their Office and ay the same, or give a Note with an pproved endorser, payable in 60 days the Rhode-Island Union Bank.—On failure thereof, their Notes will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

B. PIERCE, *Acting Director.*

Newport, Sept. 24.

Richmond & Rogers

Offer for sale,

12 Tierces Molasses.
8 Hogsheads West-India Rum.
15 pipes Gin.
6 Pipes Brandy.
30 boxes Spanish Segars, and
A constant supply of Flour, Mather's brand.

Newport, Sept. 26.

Valuable FARM, FOR SALE.

To be Sold at Public AUCTION, *On THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1812, at X o'clock A. M. on the premises, (if fair if not the first fair day after) if not previously disposed of at private sale.*

THE FARM formerly occupied by *Edward Easton*, deceased. It lies contiguous to the land belonging to Mrs. Gibbs, on the west, and on the north by the land of Nicholas Easton, deceased.—Said Land is pleasantly situated, and sufficiently elevated for a good prospect and wholesome air. It presents a fair view of the ocean, which affords fishing, fowling, and manure. The natural quality of the soil is equal to any in the State.—There is on the Farm a good Orchard, Dwelling-House, barn and crib, a good supply of excellent water, and between 60 and 70 acres of land, of which, nearly the whole can be improved to every advantage.—For further particulars enquire of JOHN EASTON in Newport, or PELEG EASTON on the premises.

Middletown, Sept. 23.

TO LET,

A HOUSE of the Subscriber, in Thames-street, with or without the Shop, situate next North of Mr. *Silas Dean's*, and opposite Mrs. *Mason's*.

JOHN R. SHEARMAN.

Newport, Sept. 26.

FOR SALE,

A VERY handsome New-York built *CHAISE*, of the latest fashion, with plated harness.—Any person wish to purchase, may know the terms, which are liberal, by applying to *R. & G. C. SHAW*, No. 3, Farewell-street, where the chaise may be seen.

All orders in the Chaise-making line thankfully received and executed with despatch.

Newport, Sept. 18.

Temper.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received,

A FEW more copies of *TEMPER*, or *DOMESTIC SCENES*—A Tale, by Mrs. Opie, in 2 vols.—Price $ 1 50.

ALSO,

Just received and for sale as above,

Regulations for the Field Exercise, Manœuvres, and conduct of the INFANTRY of the United States; drawn up and adapted to the organization of the MILITIA and Regular TROOPS.—By *Col. ALEXANDER SMYTH.*—By order of the Secretary of War.—With 34 explanatory Plates.—Price $ 4.

Reviews, &c.

THE *Edinburgh Review*, No. 38, *Quarterly Review*, No. 13, and *Port Folio* for September, are just received and ready for delivery to subscribers.

New Publications.

The following New Works are just received.

THE ABSENTEE—A Tale, by Miss Edgeworth—being a continuation of her Tales of Fashionable Life—2 vols—"Miss Edgeworth," say the Edinburgh Reviewers, "is the great modern Mistress of true Philosophy, and has eclipsed, we think, all her predecessors. By her Popular Tales, she has rendered an invaluable service to the middling orders of people; and by her Tales of Fashionable Life, she has made a great and meritorious effort to promote the happiness and respectability of the higher classes."

The diverting history of *JOHN BULL* and *BROTHER JONATHAN*. By *Hector Bull-us.*—Price 75 cents.—This work is said to be written by the author of *Salmagundi.*

Also, The second and improved edition of *KNICKERBOCKER'S HISTORY OF NEW-YORK.—Two Volumes—Price Three Dollars.*

Newport, Sept 18.

JOHN MEIN,

INTENDS to open an EVENING SCHOOL on the 1st of October next.

Newport, Sept. 25.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now closing his business.—He therefore requests all persons indebted to him either for *Blacksmithing, Store Accounts* or *Notes*, to make immediate payment at his store, No. 11, Long-Wharf, as all accounts of more than six months standing will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

WILLIAM WHITE.

Sept. 26, 1812.

Thomas Lyman,

HAVING formed a connexion in business with B. HAZARD, Esq. offers his services to his Friends and the public in general for the performance of any business in the line of his Profession. He solicits their patronage no further than he shall merit it by a strict attention to their interests.

Newport, Sept. 10. 6w

State of Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations, Sept. 24, 1812.

THE Creditors of JACOB RICHARDSON jun. of Newport, in the county of Newport, Trader, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday of October next, then and there to shew cause if any they may have why his petition for the benefit of an act passed in June 1756, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted

SAMUEL EDDY *Sec'ry*

State of Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations, June 26, 1812.

THE Creditors of DANIEL SHELDON of Newport, in the county of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday of October next, then and there to shew cause if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an act, passed in June 1756, entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

THE STORE and Lot in Water-street, lately occupied by Mr Jason Sprague.—Apply to

B. W. CASE.

Newport, April 17.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations.

General Order.

Head-Quarters, Providence, August 24, 1812.

THE Congress of the United States of America having declared War against the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and the Dependencies thereof, the Commander in Chief of this State calls on the Militia of the same justly to regard the importance of the crisis, and to be prepared to meet its exigencies with promptness and with vigour.

Considering the local situation of the State, the ease with which it is accessible to naval force, and its defenceless condition, apprehensions may be entertained that the citizens of the same may be amongst the first to suffer from maratime attack; the Commander in Chief therefore seriously urges and requires all the militia to hold themselves ready at all times to defend the territory of the State, and repel all aggressions; and inasmuch as some part of the State may, from unexpected incursion, require the aid of military force, sooner than the same could be afforded by a special order, the Commander in Chief hereby orders, that in the event of such incursion, or of imminent danger thereof, the Major-General, and also the respective Brigadier-Generals, within the limits of whose brigades such incursion may be made, or the danger thereof may exist, forthwith to order and call into actual service all or such part of the military force under their command respectively as may be sufficient to repel such invasion, and ensure to the citizens protection and security.

And whereas this State's quota of the militia, required to be detached by the act of Congress of the 10th of April, A. D. 1812, has been drafted and detached, and formed into a regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col JOHN S. EDDY, commandant thereof, according to the authority of this State, the said regiment is hereby ordered to hold themselves ready, duly armed and equipped as the law directs, to march on the shortest notice, according to such orders as the Commander in Chief may issue. And whenever any exigency shall exist, to require the aid of said regiment "to execute the Laws of the United States, suppress Insurrection, and repel Invasions," as provided by the Constitution and the said act of Congress, the same will be ordered into the actual service of the United States, and under the command of the President thereof.

The Commander in Chief cannot permit this occasion to pass, without pressing upon the solemn consideration of all the citizens the calamitous condition of our country, exhorting them to regard with a just sense the dangers and disasters to which they are exposed, and to display that unanimity, resolution and patriotic zeal, demanded by a crisis so eventful—to observe a due obedience to the laws, preserve good order, promote internal peace and concord, discourage and suppress all Riots and Tumults, and endure as become good citizens the severe privations incident to a state of War. And he assures them of his prompt and cordial exertions in the execution of every just measure, for the protection of their Rights, the Security of their Liberty and Independence, and for the Support of the Constitution.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,

NATHANIEL SEARLE, jun.

Adjutant General.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of *Christopher Gardner*, Esq. late of North-Kingstown, deceased, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, request all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them for settlement.

GEORGE B. GARDNER, *Executor*

North-Kingstown, August 31.

TO LET,

THE upper or lower part of a very convenient House for a small family, situated in Thames-street.—Possession given the 1st of October.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Sept. 10.

20,000

AND NO DEDUC

HARVARD COLL

LOTTERY

Seventh Class.

WILL, commence dr Boston the 23d inst. sents a rich repast of High those who buy Tickets— more.—Perhaps this time yo the High Prize.—It is worth periment.—Leave orders at Office where 15,000 Dollars obtained for $ 5, and you may immensely rich.

Present original price College Tickets.—Whole $ 2 62.—Quarters 1 37.—But 14th will rise to $ 5 50.

J. C.

Newport, Sept. 11.

100,000

MAY be obtained by th of One number in the *Susquehanna Canal* L Which will commence Baltimore on the 28th inst. the above Tickets received Fortunate Lottery Office of

J. C. SHA

Present price. Wholes $ 11 5 75—Quarters $ 3—but on a the very great demand for the soon rise.

Newport, Sept 11.

PORTSMOUT

Woolen Manufac

THE Subscriber informs hi and the public, that hav cured a superior workman as (who has derived much in from practice with an Europe facturer) will in future be abl on the business in a manner any similar establishment in th States.—The strictest attentio paid for the punctual perfor all orders, and every favor acknowledged.

SAMUEL CL

S. CLARKE & D. P. LAWTO hand a variety of American m ed Woolen Goods, consisting scymeres, sattinetts and plai rious colors.—Also, Flannel ing, &c. of their own man

Portsmouth, (R. I.) Sept

Marshal's

UNITED STATES OF A

District of RHODE-IS

PURSUANT to sundry Warr Hon. DAVID LEONARD BA of the District Court for the D said, I do hereby give public no following informations have bee the said Judge, namely.—

An Information by WILLIA Esq. Collector of the Customs fo of Newport, in said District of in behalf of the United States against a Ship or Vessel, call PHRATES, of New-Bedfor *Nash De Costa* was Master tackle, apparel, furniture and bo with her Cargo on board, enum said Ship's Manifest as follows 405 casks, 144 cases, 253 bun 31 bundles of steel, 72 trunks, mustard 29 anvils, 1 crate, 110 els 2 boxes, 18 baskets of ston nails, 430 iron pots, 5 tons rod and 15 hundred of house coal; spades and 5 trasses.—For an al tion of the Laws of the United

An Information by WILLI Esq. Collector of the Customs f of Newport, in said District of in behalf of the United States against a Ship or vessel called th of New-York, whereof *John* Master.—Also, her tackle, app ture and boats, together with board, enumerated in the said foft as follows:—302 bales, 1 casks, 26 boxes, 83 bundles of of nails, 14 baskets of stones, 1 16 anvils, 6 bundles spades, 2 bundles shovels, 40 chests, 49 crockery ware, 1 sett tea tr cheese, 6 artificial flowers.—F violation of the Laws of the U

And Trial will be had on es going Informations, at the Di be holden at NEWPORT, with District of Rhode-Island, on th DAY of October next, of wh interested will take notice and selves accordingly.

Given under my hand at New day of Sept A

EBENEZER K. DEXTE

to the doubtful est, for the pro- ther the govern- are prepared, our G... Britain the ditio... and the ac- principles, some of its, and all of which contend we are bound to e obtention of which, d government to be the war—and unjust, be- ted against the least of- gerous of the two great galling the generous lion, d wolf is left to prowl and nd because it is persisted the enemy has made con- nd overtures since its de- That its shameful and disas- ress, being in exact confor- the unrighteous views of advised, and with the rash- upidity of those who conduct erous sons of America are l to behold their gallant, sguided troops, and their in- gles, tamely, perhaps treach- rrendered to a proud and re- whose subjects were official- , by a base imitation of rfare, to betray their own order to become citizens of it in a war avowed to be for tion of trade, the first and idable event is, its complete ; the next, the discourage- ecay of agriculture ; and the l, the subjection of our stinted the ravenous vultures of the that thus, while our substance ed, our burthens are increas- are made to feed the dogs r us. That in war for th f our commercial rights a- strongest naval power on the ommended too by the per- , unhappily for his country nting liberties of the Euro- , holds the highest authority , a preparatory step has been tely and determined hostility, t of our own government, to h and preservation of our little of whose gallant commanders ly retrieved the honor of our still unfurls the American and triumphant to the winds .

lved, That we are amazed and at the sordid arts which have l to entangle us in this unpro- ar ; that we have seen with tion, fifty thousand dollars of y paid for a calumny on the hich our administration deter- should fight, whilst by a pre- eclaration of war, its calamities ed, in order to procure the retorting them.

alved, That the members of ting are surprised and alarmed surd, pernicious and tyrannical disseminated with their accus- ffrontery, by the confidential rs of the administration, to wit : w we are involved in the wide g destruction of war, we should demn those whose perfidious produced it ; that in propor- dangers assail our happiness, our quietude and supineness ; that because *their servants* ors to the people, the people e false to themselves ; that pub- s may become so transcendent, rd by force of their enormity, n to their perpetrators ; that he hes a farthing from our pockets severely and ignominiously d, while he who mighty in mis- empts to steal its liberties from , shall be anointed with the oil ry, and soothed with the song of —doctrines which have long opagated by tyrants, always a- e to slaves, and which alas ! have n proved fatal to freedom.

esolved, That we consider a free ssential to the existence of a free ment ; and that we are affected rror and indignation at the late zed and atrocious attempts in r state, to destroy this sacred f our political thought, and public to sack the sanctuary of a pri- use, and to prostrate the ines- e right of private property.

olved, That in our opinion all vors to palliate such lawless and dly proceedings, betray a wish to , and a design to encourage them , as for those who are base e- to advocate such outrages, we ain the most lively abhorrance of principles, and the most con- tuous pity for their ignorance— ve will mark them with political tation, and that as members of the n family, we shall behold them such sentiments of aversion and r, as rise in the breasts of honest at the sight of those unfortunates f species, who are denominated *, shameless* and *abandoned*.

Resolved, That we applaud most ially the conduct of A. C. HAN- and his dauntless associates, who obly defended the bulwark of our dom, against the fury of patronized ign assassins ; and that we think it ossible to condemn these honorable npions of a free press, without ap- ing the mob, the military, and the yor of Baltimore.

. *Resolved*, That we most feelingly pathise in and resent the cruel and erited sufferings of our heroic friend, and fellow-citizen, General HENRY LEE—who, though in a foreign and friendless land, engaged in a conflict with rebels to all human law and human feelings, was not only among the foremost to defend the Liberty of the Press, private rights, personal security, the delightful asylum of hospitality, and all those tender properties of *home*, which mingle with the dearest feelings of the soul, and bind together the elements of society, but was among the first to inculcate and obey the dictates of humanity, and the laws of the land.

9. *Resolved*, That in our opinion no gentleman can with safety for his reputation or honor to his sword, serve under Brigadier General STRICKER—a wretch, who is a disgrace to the parents from whom he sprung, to the unhappy children of whom he is the father, to the country which gave him birth, and to the species of which he is an individual.

10. *Resolved*, That we lament the death, and honor the memory of the brave and amiable Gen. LINGAN—and that we should be overwhelmed with unutterable shame and distress, could we suppose that there existed, even among his murderers, a being, who untouched by veneration for age, gratitude for public services, compassion for misfortunes, or sympathy for valour—would extend his rancor against *this old man*, beyond the borders of the grave, could wish to refuse to a soldier's fate, a soldier's sigh, and to defraud a murdered warrior's tomb, of the tears and honors of the generous and brave.*

11. *Resolved*, That we implore our fellow-citizens to reflect upon the situation of our country ; and to open their eyes to the necessity of dismissing the present ignominious and incapable administration, before we can ever be again—a respectable and happy nation.

12. *Resolved*, That we will forthwith proceed to the election of two deputies, to meet in convention at Staunton, on the 21st inst. the deputies from other counties of this state, for the purpose of recommending twenty-five suitable persons, to the good people of this state, to be voted for, as electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, at the approaching election of these high and important officers.

13. *Resolved*, That we will cultivate civil harmony, suppress mobs, vindicate the laws, assert the honor of our country, and shew to the world that we still remember, THE GREAT WASHINGTON WAS BORN AMONGST US.

In conformity to the Resolution, the meeting elected Messrs. HENRY LEE, jun. and SAMUEL LEWIS, deputies from Westmoreland to the convention at Staunton for the purpose above-mentioned.

(Signed) S. BAILEY, *Chairman*.
Attest, H. L. YEATMAN, *Sec'ry*.

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* The public will long remember the executive order, depriving the funeral of the attendance of the military.--*Edit*.

By the last Mails.

GEORGIA.

DARIEN, SEPT. 13.

MORE INDIAN HOSTILITIES ! ! !

YESTERDAY arrived at this place, Mr. M'Lean and Mr. Cook, with their families and negroes, from East Florida, they have left their beautiful and highly improved plantations in a complete state of waste and desolation, and escaped only with their lives from the savage hands of the Indians.

Those gentlemen give a most distresing account from that quarter—not a family remains in Florida except Mr. Kingsley's who has barricadoed his dwelling house, and with the assistance of eight determined men, and two brass pieces mounted in his piazza, has been able to repel the Savages from his strong hold—they have however made several attacks—burnt all his out buildings, carried off his cattle and 35 negroes. Mr. Cook states that previous to his leaving Florida, twenty-two of Col. Nunan's men crossed the St. Mary's River on their way home, having taken French leave. They left their commander Col. Nunan and 81 of his men very sick, which circumstance had prevented his march to the Indian nation.

Capt. Chevalier of the John Sleigh, arrived here yesterday from St. Mary's. informs that Gen. Floyd with a detachment of men had crossed the St. Mary's in pursuit of the Indians.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, SEPT 28.

By passengers in the Steam-Boat from Albany, we learn, that the force under Gen. Bloomfield, at Plattsburg, amounts to between three and four thousand men, regulars and militia. That the British were cutting up the roads into Canada, and fortifying every small place capable of making any defence. The alarm of invasion of our territory had subsided at Plattsburg. There were between 2 and 3000 militia and some regulars at Burlington in Vermont ; where barracks were erecting for the troops. Most of the troops which arrived at head-quarters were sent to Niagara.

September 29.

By late accounts from Gen. Harrison's army, it appears, that 3000 troops were at St. Mary's on the 8th inst. which is 55 miles from Fort Wayne. Kentucky troops were passing through Cincinnatti for his army as late as the 15th. A council with the Indians at Piqua had been concluded ; and there was reason to believe that the Indians who attended the council will be friendly.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, SEPT. 30.

DEFEAT OF MARMONT.

THE Spanish official account of the complete overthrow of Marshal MARMONT, and the Ex "*Grand Army of Portugal*," which were announced in the last CENTINEL, are amply established. Lord Wellington's official despatches of this important event, were brought to England the 15th August, by Lord Clinton, and the substance communicated by telegraph to London. The despatches were immediately issued in an extra *Gazette*, and occasioned a general illumination of *London*. [☞ Capt. Candler, *from* England, *had a paper which contained these despatches, which he gave to Admiral* WARREN, *whom he spoke on his passage*.] These officials make the French loss 17,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. The allied loss 800 killed, and 3500 wounded.—Among the British wounded were their three Lieutenant-Generals Beresford, Cotton and Leith, not dangerously. The Prince Regent has created the conqueror *Marquis of Wellington*. The last despatch of Lord W. was dated at *Olmedo* [*about* 50 *miles from the field of battle, and about* 30 *from* Valladolid.] And a demi-official account from Sir Howard Douglas, serving with the Spanish Gen. Satocildes, of August 2d, stated his Lordship's H. Q. to be on that day at *Cueillar* ; and that the French had abandoned 4000 sick and wounded in *Valadolid*. The allied army was daily harrassing their enemy and taking prisoners.—The French had evacuated *St. Antonio*, and other posts on the bay of Biscay, and marched in the direction of the Pyrennes.

The French had not receded from the siege of Cadiz on the 4th August ; but were bombarding the city.

BRITISH SQUADRON.

The squadron under Admiral Warren must have arrived at Halifax ere this. On Tuesday last week it was spoken in lat. 43, lon. 58.—[*Halifax is in lat.* 44, *lon.*63.] It consisted of two sail of the line only ; and had parted with a brig of war the night before in a squall ; which carried away the mizen-top-mast of the flag ship. It was said several large ships with troops were to follow the squadron.

General Hull arrived at his seat in Newton, on Saturday evening last, in good health. We learn, he still considers the act of surrendering Detroit as a measure dictated by imperious necessity ; and that he enjoys the satisfaction of having saved a gallant army and a garrison from an inevitable destruction. He still speaks in the highest terms of the troops he commanded ; —He admits that there is blame somewhere ; and is anxious for a fair and impartial inquiry, that the punishment may fall on the guilty.

Southern papers affirm that Col. Cass' famous letter was written by Richard Rush, Comptroller of the Treasury.

Late Letters from Plattsburg, say, "We shall winter in Montreal."

The report of the capture of Fort Wayne by the Tippicanoe Indians is confirmed. The British had only a guard of 50 men at Detroit ; and the Indians belonging to Upper Canada had returned thither.

October 1.

The late Foreign News.

Our late accounts from Europe, have furnished the *official* Bulletins of all the great military events which have recently taken place in Spain and Russia. They completely justify the statements already given to the public, of the splendid victories in Spain by the allied forces ; and of the skilful movements, as well as some important battles gained by the Russians over their invading foe. Of the latter events, the following remarks, from an English publication, are highly interesting, as they serve to give a full explanation of the transactions which have resulted so favourably to the Russian cause :—

The arrivals from the Russian army are frequent, and happily enable us to detect the falsehoods of the French Bulletins almost as soon as we receive them. We are now in possession of Russian accounts to the date of the last French Bulletin. They confirm one piece of intelligence which we shall mention before we proceed to the operations that preceded it. Prince Bagration has effected his junction with the main army. His whole march from the frontiers of the Palatinate of Trocki to the Dwina was a series of actions and successes. Romanow and Mohilow will long be remembered by the enemy—At the first place on the 10th of July, General Platow, who covered the march of Bagration with his Cossacks, was attacked by several regiments of French cavalry, which he defeated and pursued at a great distance. Two of the regiments were totally destroyed. At Mohilow, Bagration was attacked by the whole of Davoust's cavalry and a larg body of infantry.—An obstinate batt ensued, which terminated in the com plete defeat of the enemy, who left be tween five and six thousand on the fiel had 1000 men taken prisoners, inclu ing between fifty and sixty Staff-officer The French artillery was also taken. The enemy seem to have been hearti tired of making any further attempts impede Bagration's march, which fro Mohilow to the Dwina, appears to ha been executed without difficulty. Th success of Bagration's, who it must b confessed seemed to be in the grea danger from his long distance from main army, and from the manner which Bonaparte spread himself fr the Wilta to the Berezyna, has cau universal exultation. At Riga and o places Te Deum was sung, and th was rejoicing and illuminations.

The Russian Bulletins confirm the repulse of the enemy in their at upon the tete-de-pont of Dunabur the 13th and 14th ult. It will be re lected that the 8th French Bulle speaking of the first attack, said "on the 13th, Oudinot advanced u Dunaburg, burnt the fine barracks, a plan of the works, burnt some gazines, took 150 prisoners, and a this diversion marched on to Dru (which is on the left of the Dwi We inferred, from these expressi that Oudinot had really been dri back by the Russians, and forced to to Druia to strengthen himself by bastiani's corps—and the Russian B letin proves that our inference was c rect. On the attack on the 14th French Bulletin said nothing, but pa ed on rapidly to the attack on Sebast on the 15th. This attack was said have been made with 10,000 men The Russian Bulletin states that it made by a regiment of Hussars and few squadrons of Cossacks—and t two regiments of French cavalry w completely cut up.

The Emperor Alexander, in a ma Proclamation, calls upon his subjects defend the country with all their gour and all their resources, and country appears to answer the call wi the greatest alacrity. The nobility o Smalensko have offered to raise 20,00 men at their own expence. Mosco and other places are following this triotic example, and a fresh levy of man in every hundred has been orde to be raised within a month. Hal million of men will be added to Russian armies.

Bonaparte is said to have issued Proclamation announcing his intent of marching direct to Moscow. T this Proclamation the Russians have plied by saying, that he *will have to* c his way through a brave and determin Russian army, zealous in the cause their country, and determined to def it to the last extremity. At Vite they were concentrated, that ther battle has probably been fought.

The two last French Bulletins le in the dark with respect to the m ments of Macdonald, who appeare be marching in the direction of M and Riga. If we may give cred some private letters, he has been d ed at the head of 15,000 Prussia the vicinity of Mittau.

The ratification of the treaty of p with the Porte releases the who the Russian army that was in Tu and it will also be recollected, th pursuance of that treaty the Po gages to furnish 50,000 men g Austria, if she should attack Ru

The expedition from Swed not sailed, tho' it was reported to great forwardness. Bonaparte ha a corps under Macdonald, in Sam to watch it.

Peace between Sweden and En was confirmed. Lord Cathcar been favorably received in Gotte and Mr. Thornton had sailed fo pehagen, on the invitation of the of Denmark.

The report form Heligoland great battle having been fought sia, in which the Russians los men, is wholly untrue.

From Halifax, Sept. 19—

"A vessel from Cadiz, whic left the 7th August, reports, th Wellington had a second actu Marmont after the victory of the ly, by which the French loss in p killed and wounded, had been a ed to 25,000—That Marmont ha severely wounded and made p and that Lord Wellington ha wounded by a sword. Great re had taken place at Cadiz. This port.

October 2.

ALGERINE WAR.

Ship Mark & Abigail, Capt. F has arrived at Portsmouth fro geziras Mr. Barrell, the sup writes, *that the Algerines are with the Americans* ; that he s Consul Lear in the Bay of Gib board of the store ship, which would not receive, but order Lear and his family immediatel Mr. B. has despatches for gove from Mr. Lear.

The Mark & Abigail was b from a British letter of marque shewing a paper, announcing t vocation of the Orders in Coun was suffered to pass..

Newport,

SATURDAY, Oct. 3, 1812.

MILITARY REVIEW.

On Monday last the 1st regiment of the 1st brigade of the militia of this State, commanded by Col. ISAAC STALL, was reviewed at Middletown, by Brigadier-General M'CORRIE. Major-General SHELDON and aids, and a number of Brigade and Staff Officers, attended. After the review and inspection, which was highly satisfactory, the regiment executed in a handsome style a number of military evolutions.—The several officers displayed an accurate knowledge of the duties of their respective stations, and the martial appearance and meritorious conduct of the men gained the applause of the numerous spectators The whole scene was deeply interesting, as affording a correct idea of "the pomp and circumstance of war."

Distressing Accident.

It is with regret that we announce the loss of the U. S. Gun-Boat No. 46, during the severe gale on the evening of the 29th ult. together with her Commander Lieut. SAMUEL G. BLODGET, and eight of the crew. It appears from the statement of a gentleman of this town, who was on board the Gun-Boat and witnessed the distressing scene, that she was lost on the south part of the Island of Conannicut, near the light-house, when in the act of veering, having missed in stays twice —We are also assured, to the honor of Lieut BLODGET, that he behaved with the utmost coolness and decision : and sacrificed his own life in providing for the preservation of his crew, as no persuasion could induce him to quit his vessel until they had made the attempt to save themselves, and was in this situation washed overboard at the same instant with the gentleman above referred to, who, with two officers and seven seamen, providentially escaped a watery grave.

Lieut. BLODGET was in the 28th year of his age.—He entered the navy very early in life, and was esteemed a brave officer.

The following are the names of the unfortunate seamen who were drowned, viz.—*Dennis M'Stay, Thomas Joice, Jonas Fisk, John Dutcher, Samuel Holly, Morris Smith, John Howard, Josiah Simmons.*

By the arrival here yesterday of a Packet from New-York, we received a paper of that city of Thursday last, from which the following articles are copied :—

NEW-ORLEANS, SEPT. 1.

Last Friday nine companies of volunteers were on parade—300 of them were asked for by Gen. Wilkinson for six months ; but they would not serve under him ; they will serve under Claiborne, but not under Gen. Wilkinson.

The report of the British frigate Southampton being in the river is incorrect—no cruizers have been seen since the gale.

The gun-boats and brig Syren, at bay St. Louis, have weathered the gale pretty well.

Twenty-nine whites and sixteen blacks were drowned at Placquemine, and within four leagues ; large trees floated over the parapet of the fort ; no British troops had landed there.

☞ READ AND PONDER!

The following interesting statement was made a few days since by the Hon. LABAN WHEATON, Representative in Congress from Bristol District, (Mass.) to a convention of delegates, from all parts of that district.

The Convention being organized, a prayer was made by the Rev. S. W. Colburn, well adapted to the occasion.

After which, the Hon. Mr. Wheaton rose and addressed the Convention on the past and present state of the country. He went largely into the subject, giving an historical account of the turning and twisting conduct of the late and present administration for the ten years past, exposing their duplicity—their cunning, and their glaring inconsistencies. In touching on the subject of the "*Henry Plot*," which was declared by Mr. Madison to be one cause of war, Mr. Wheaton observed, "That from the manner in which the subject was communicated to Congress, it seemed to be the intention of the President that the Members should believe that he knew nothing of the affair until the 20th of February, as on that day Henry's statement was found in the Secretary's office ;—that Congress, supposing it to be the case at the moment, immediately issued a warrant to apprehend the "*British Spy.*" But alas ! "the "British Spy" was not to be found—he had sailed for France ! ! ! and it appeared that instead of Mr. Madison's not knowing of the affair until the 20th of February, the bargain—the mortifying—the disgraceful bargain, was made by the government on the 10th of February—the 50,000 dollars paid the very next day (11th)—a national vessel had been ready for Henry at New-York—and that the President had suspended his communication until the 9th of March—the very day that Henry, (laughing in his sleeves) sailed for France ! ! ! But, said Mr. Wheaton, "whether it be justifiable or not for Great-Britain to send her secret agents here, one thing is certain, that all nations take that liberty. England does it—France does it—and so does our own government." Mr. W. then declared "that previous to the declaration of war, government sent an agent into Canada, for the purpose of sounding the minds of the Canadians, to know if they were prepared to recede from their allegiance to the crown of Great-Britain —that he knew the agent—saw him at Washington after his return from Canada. "And here, (said Mr. W.) were I at liberty, I could a tale unfold which would awaken the feelings of every one present."—But the injunction of secrecy prevents—my lips are sealed."

"I will now (said Mr. W.) relate a fact, which I could not reveal till now —Congress in secret session voted 100,000 dollars, for the purpose of sending among the inhabitants of the Floridas, and to raise an insurrection there against the Spanish government ; a nation with whom we are at peace." ! ! !

NEW-YORK STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Delegates from the several Counties of New-York State, held at Albany on the 17th and 18th ultimo, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously. They will be read with pleasure by every real friend to his country.

"WHEREAS the great and paramount advantages of a republican government arise from the controuling influence of public opinion on the measures of the administration : And whereas, that this influence may be felt, it is not merely the right, but the duty of the people, from time to time, to assemble and express their sentiments in relation to the conduct of their rulers, with a clearness which they cannot misunderstand, and a firmness which they must respect—Therefore,

Resolved, That the doctrine, of late so frequently and violently inculcated, that when war is once declared, all enquiry into its justice and expediency ought to cease, and all opposition to the men in power immediately to be abandoned, is essentially hostile to the vital principles of our republican institutions ; and if adopted, would change our present government into one of the worst species of tyranny which the ingenuity of the foes of freedom has yet contrived ; a government republican in its forms, in spirit and practice arbitrary and despotic ; that it must be obvious to the most ordinary capacity, that were such a doctrine to prevail, an administration which by its corruption or imbecility, had justly forfeited the confidence of the people, would be tempted to plunge the nation into an unjust or unnecessary war, for the sole purpose of perpetuating their power, and thus building their own greatness on the ruins of their country.

Resolved, That without insisting on the injustice of the present war, taking solely into consideration the time and circumstances of its declaration, the condition of the country and state of the public mind, we are constrained to consider, and feel it our duty to pronounce it a most rash, unwise and inexpedient measure, the adoption of which ought forever to deprive its authors of the esteem and confidence of an enlightened people—because, as the injuries we have received from France, are at least equal in amount to those we have sustained from England, and have been attended with circumstances of still greater insult and aggravation—if war were necessary to vindicate the honor of the country, consistency and impartiality required that both Nations should have been included in the declaration. Because if it were deemed expedient to exercise our right of selecting our adversary, prudence and common sense dictated the choice of an enemy, from whose hostility we had nothing to dread. A war with France would equally have satisfied our insulted honor, and at the same time, instead of annihilating, would have revived and extended our commerce—and even the evils of such a contest would have been mitigated by the sublime consolation, that by our efforts, we were contributing to arrest the progress of despotism in Europe, and essentially serving the great interests of freedom and humanity throughout the world—Because a republican government, depending solely for its support on the wishes and affections of the people, ought never to declare a war, into which the great body of the nation are not prepared to enter with zeal and alacrity—as where the justice and necessity of the measure are not so apparent as to unite all parties in its support, its inevitable tendency is to augment the dissentions that have before existed, and by exasperating party violence to its utmost height, prepare the way for the horrors of civil war—Because, before war was declared, it was perfectly well ascertained, that a vast majority of the people in the middle and northern states, by whom the burthen and expences of the contest must be borne almost exclusively, were strongly opposed to the measure. Because we see no rational prospect of attaining, by force of arms, the objects for which our rulers say we are contending—and because the evils and distresses, which the war must of necessity occasion, far overbalance any advantages we can expect to derive from it.—Because the great power of England on the ocean, and the amazing resources she derives from commerce and navigation, render it evident, that we cannot compel her to respect our rights and satisfy our demands, otherwise than by a successful maritime warfare, the means of conducting which we not only do not possess, but our rulers have obstinately refused to provide. —Because the exhausted state of the Treasury, occasioned by the destruction of the revenue derived from commerce, should the war continue, will render necessary a resort to loans and taxes to a vast amount—measures by which the people will be greatly burthened and oppressed, and the influence and patronage of the executive alarmingly increased.—And finally, because of a war begun with such means as our rulers had prepared, and conducted in the mode they seem resolved to pursue, we see no grounds to hope the honorable and successful termination.

Resolved, That while we condemn the war, in the most distinct and unqualified terms, we are deeply sensible of the new duties and obligations which the change of our national relations has imposed upon us—and are fully determined in our several capacities of magistrates, soldiers and citizens, to obey with promptness and alacrity all constitutional requisitions of the proper authorities—seeking no other redress for the evils of which we complain, than that which we confidently trust will be obtained from a change of sentiment in the people, leading to a change of men and measures.

Resolved, That we view the creation of new states out of territories not within the ancient limits of the United States as inconsistent with the spirit of the federal compact, and calculated to destroy the weight, which the old, great and populous states ought to have in the union, and utterly to disappoint and frustrate the great purpose for which they entered into the confederacy.

Resolved, That we consider the employment of the militia, for the purpose of offensive war, as a palpable violation of the constitution, as extremely offensive to the people, as the most expensive and the least efficient mode of conducting the war ; and as a serious and alarming encroachment on the rights of the several states, which it behoves the true friends of our excellent institutions, by all possible means firmly to resist.

WHEREAS the late revocation of the British orders in council, has removed the great and ostensible cause of the present war, and prepared the way for an immediate accommodation of all existing differences, inasmuch as, by the confession of the present Secretary of State, a satisfactory and honorable arrangement might easily be made, by which the abuses resulting from the impressment of our seamen, might, in future, be effectually prevented—Therefore,

Resolved, That we shall be constrained to consider the determination on the part of our rulers, to continue the present war, after official notice of the revocation of the British orders in council as affording conclusive evidence, that the war has been undertaken from motives entirely distinct from those which have been hitherto avowed, and for the promotion of objects wholly unconnected with the interest and honor of the American nation.

Resolved, That we contemplate with abhorrence, even the possibility of an alliance with the present emperor of France, every action of whose life have demonstrated, that the attainment, by any means, of universal empire, and the consequent extinction of every vestige of freedom, are the sole objects of his incessant, unbounded and remorseless ambition. His arms, with the spirit of freemen, we might openly and fearlessly encounter ; but, of his secret arts, his corrupting influence, we entertain a dread we can neither conquer nor conceal. It is therefore with the utmost distrust and alarm that we regard his late professions of attachment and love to the American people, fully recollecting, that his invariable course has been, by perfidious offers of protection, by deceitful professions of friendship to lull his intended victims into the fatal sleep of confidence and security, during which, the chains of despotism are silently wound round and rivetted on them.

Resolved, That we are firmly attached to the union of the states, most conscientiously believing, that on its preservation, the future peace, security and independence, as well as power and grandeur of the American nation, must mainly depend, and we are therefore strengthened in our reprobation of the measures of our present rulers from a consideration of their evident tendency, to produce a dissolution of that union which we so warmly cherish.

WHEREAS in the opinion of this convention the dangers which seem to threaten the existence of the union have chiefly arisen from the prevalence of a course of policy, by which the interests of the commercial states have been wantonly sacrificed to local prejudices and state jealousies : And whereas our minds are irresistably impressed with the conviction that a change of system is now demanded by the imperious law of self preservation. Therefore resolved, that to effect this purpose not only so desirable, but so necessary, as a change of our present rulers, the barriers of party, which separate men differing, not in principle but in name merely, ought to be thrown down, and every obstacle removed which can prevent and impede the free and cordial co-operation of those who are actuated by the same feelings and entertain the same sentiments.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of peace, liberty and commerce, who are opposed to the present war, without distinction of parties, to assemble in their respective counties, wherein such meetings have not been already held, and appoint committees of correspondence and conference, who if deemed necessary by the latter, may meet in a convention for the purpose of explaining and comparing their sentiments, and concerting a common plan of operation having in view, the object, the restoration of peace to a degraded and afflicted country.

JACOB MORRIS, *Pres.*
WILLIAM HENDERSON, *Sec.*

The semi-annual election of representatives in Connecticut took place on the 21st ult. The result gives a gain, since the previous election,

Died,

On the 20th ult. suddenly, on his Farm on Liberty Hill, Edgefield district, South-Carolina, Mr. JOSEPHIA LEQUINO KERBLAT, aged years —He resided for several years in this town as French Consul.

At New-York on Saturday last, GEORGE FREDERICK COOKE, the celebrated Tragedian ; he had almost completed his 57th year.

At Charleston, (S. C.) on the ult. Mrs. HANNAH VAUGHN, wife of Mr. Daniel Vaughn, and daughter of Capt. Henry Tew, of Portsmouth, this Island) in the 27th year of her age.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
Oct. 2, 1812.

ENTERED.

Sloop Fame, Lawton, New-York.

CLEARED.

Sloop Betsey, Brightman, New-York.

Arrived on Saturday last, ship George Washington, Gardner, of this port, 47 days from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt and crates.—In lat. 43, 10, and lon. 54, was boarded by the privateer sch'r Tom, Wilson, 39 days from Baltimore, on a cruise.

Arrived on Sunday, sch'r Nancy, of Boston.—The Nancy, was bound from Boston for Richmond, but was captured on the 23d ult. off Long-Island, by the brig New Emulous, in co. with the Spartan, and sloop of war Spitfire.—After taking out every thing of value, the sch'r was given up to the mate, (the captain and part of the crew having previously left her in a boat) and she arrived here on Sunday.—The squadron had taken the day previous, the brig Ambition, Shaw, of Portland, from Baltimore for Boston, with 800 bbls. flour, and ordered her for Halifax.

In the N. E. gale on Wednesday last, the sloop Rose, Wyer, of and from Nantucket, for Providence, in ballast, went ashore on Sechawest Beach.—The crew, and 6 female passengers, were safely landed on the beach, and it is expected the vessel will be got off.

The ship Robinson Potter, Potter, of this port, sailed from Archangel July 26th, for England.

Ship Melantho, Davidson, from Valparaiso, 36 days, for Baltimore, with 200 tons bar copper and 45,000 dollars in specie, was captured by the Spartan frigate 17th ult. and ordered for Halifax.

Six ships and two schooners belonging to New-Bedford, and valued (vessels and cargoes) at 158,000 dollars, have already been captured by the British cruisers since the mad declaration of war.—A heavy *three months tax* to *support* an unjust and unnecessary war !

An English brig which arrived at Portland a few days since, was taken by a small whale boat privateer out of that port. It is stated that the privateer was brought in on the brig's deck !

Sept. 24, lat. 43, long 62, was seen two 2 deckers and two frigates, standing for Halifax. Next day, three frigates and a tender were fallen in with steering to the S. W

Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1812, at X o'clock A. M. at the Store of
HENRY BULL & Co.
No. 2, Market-square.

AN assortment of Groceries, consisting of pure sweet flavoured West-India Rum ; Brandy and Gin in Pipes, 20 bags first quality Coffee, 12 barrels and 1 tierce treage do. ; together with a variety of other articles. Conditions at time and place of sale.

H. BULL, *Auc'r.*

BARNEY, commander of the armed Schooner Rossie on the high seas, pursuant to a Commission from the President of the United States, under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the government of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and of the subjects thereof, which said Ship or Vessel and appurtenances as aforesaid, the said Joshua Barney, commander as aforesaid, hath brought into the Port of Newport, within the district aforesaid.

And Trial will be had on the foregoing Libel, at a Special District Court to be holden at the Dwelling House of the said *David Leonard Barnes* in Providence, in said District, on the third Monday of October inst. at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons interested, will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand at Providence, the 3d day of October, A D 1812.

EBENEZER K. DEXTER, *Marshal.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
District of Rhode-Island, sc.

PURSUANT to a Warrant from the Hon. *DAVID L. BARNES, Esq.* Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid; I do hereby give public notice, that the following Libel has been filed before the said Judge, namely.

A Libel by JOSHUA BARNEY, Commander of the private armed Schooner Rossie, of and belonging to Baltimore, in the district of Maryland, in behalf of himself and the owners, officers and crew of the said private armed vessel, against the following goods, wares and merchandize, on board the Ship EUPHRATES, whereof was Master, *Nash De Costa*, viz.—272 bales, 65 trunks, 77 cases, 41 boxes, 175 casks, 75 bundles shovels, 215 bundles pans, 1 crate, 20 bundles steel, 8 baskets stones and 6 anvils.—All the before mentioned bales, trunks, cases, boxes, casks, bundles, crates and baskets, and their contents, as is alledged by the said libellants, belonging to the government of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, or to a subject or subjects thereof, having been captured by the said *Joshua Barney*, commander of the said private armed schooner, on the high seas, pursuant to a commission from the President of the United States, under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the government of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and of the subjects thereof, which said goods, wares and merchandize, the said *Joshua Barney*, commander as aforesaid, hath brought into the Port of Newport, within the District aforesaid.

And Trial will be had on the foregoing Libel, at a Special District Court to be holden at the Dwelling-House of the said *David Leonard Barnes*, in Providence, in said District, on the third Monday of October inst. at X o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons interested, will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand at Providence, this 3d day of Oct. A D 1812.

EBENEZER K. DEXTER, *Marshal.*

State of Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations, Oct. 1, 1812.

THE Creditors of JAMES R DOCKRAY, of Jamestown, in the county of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday of October inst. then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of the Act passed in 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors, ought not to be granted SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'ry.

State of Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations, Sept. 30, 1812.

THE Creditors of JOHN BAKER, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified, to appear, if they shall think fit at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence on the last Monday of October next, then and there to shew cause if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act, passed in June 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors, ought not to be granted, SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'ry.